Alberta's International Exports by Industry
A 10-Year Review, 2003 to 2013

July 02, 2014

Highlights:

Between 2003 and 2013 Alberta's international merchandise exports rose 82% to $103.7 billion. By comparison, exports from the rest of Canada rose only 14% over the same period. Although higher prices and volumes of crude oil exports were the main driver of Alberta's export growth, the manufacturing and agricultural sectors also made sizeable contributions to overall export growth.

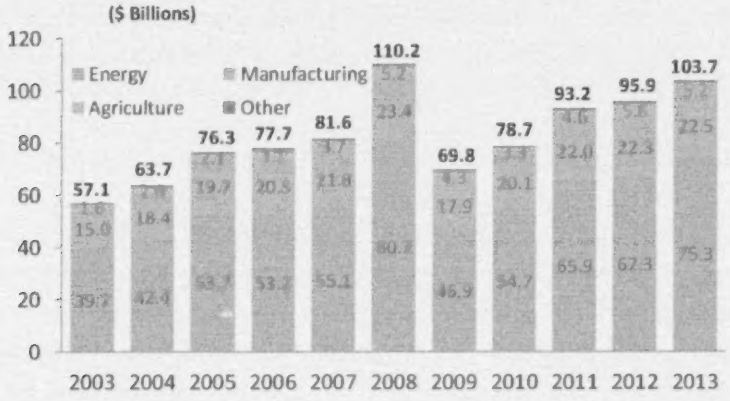
Alberta
Government

Overview

In 2013, the value of Alberta's merchandise exports was $103.7 billion. Although the value of Alberta's goods exports fell sharply by 37% during the global recession in 2009, export values have recovered most of their losses since then. Between 2003 and 2013, Alberta exports rose 82%, while exports from the rest of Canada (i.e. Canada excluding Alberta) increased by a mere 14%. Alberta now accounts for 23% of Canadian exports, up from 16% in 2003.

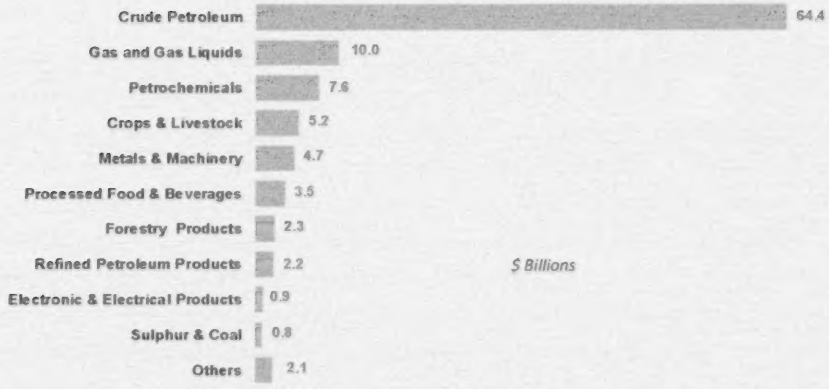
Most of the growth over the 10-year period was the result of a 90% jump in energy exports (Chart 1), as both prices and volumes of crude oil grew strongly over that period. While natural gas was the largest export commodity during the first three years of the period, its exports have fallen sharply since 2005 (Chart 3). Manufacturing exports grew by 50% between 2003 and 2013, and the agricultural sector led all sectors with growth of 217%.

Chart 1
Alberta's Goods Exports between 2003 and 2013



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

Chart 2
Alberta's Major Commodity Exports 2013
Total Exports of Commodities: $103.7 Billion



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

Export Volumes

Between 2003 and 2013, total export volumes rose an estimated 44%[1]. Export volumes for oil and gas and gas liquids rose about 47% during that time period. When we exclude oil and gas, export volumes for non-energy commodities rose 35%. For instance, export volumes of primary agricultural products, such as wheat, canola and cattle, rose about 115% between 2003 and 2013. The manufacturing sector also saw its export volumes rise roughly 20% over the past decade, but many of its sub-sectors had much stronger growth. Refinery product volumes, such as diesel and gasoline, increased by one-half, and volumes of fabricated metals and machinery almost doubled.

Energy and Mining[2]

Energy commodities account for the largest share of Alberta exports – energy's share ranged from a low of 51.8% in 1998 (when crude oil and natural gas prices were low) to a high of 73.2% in 2008 (when both oil and gas prices were high) and was 72.6% last year. In 2013, energy exports totaled $75.3 billion, an 11.9% increase over the previous year, but 7% less than the record value of $80.7 billion reached in 2008.

Between 2003 and 2013, the value of crude oil exports quadrupled to a record $64.4 billion. Oil volumes increased 72% over that period, with most of the volume growth coming after 2005 when oil sands output rose strongly and conventional oil production saw its long-term decline come to a halt. Oil export volumes even continued to increase during the recent recession and have surged in the past few years as both conventional oil and oil sands production have increased. Oil prices peaked in 2008, but still rose 135% between 2003 and 2013. Crude oil has been Alberta's largest export commodity since 2006 and by 2013 accounted for 62% of Alberta's merchandise exports.

Much of the volume growth for crude oil came from rising in-situ (or SAGD) oil sands production. Between 2003 and 2013 in-situ bitumen production nearly tripled and now exceeds oil production from mining operations. Production of bitumen and synthetic crude oil from mining operations almost doubled over the same period.

Prior to 2006, natural gas and gas liquids[3] were Alberta's top export commodity as a result of rising prices and volumes. However, since 2005 gas volumes have fallen by 26% as Alberta's conventional natural gas reserves are decreasing, while gas prices fell by 61% because of the US' huge shale gas reserves which had a downward impact on prices. Between 2003 and 2013, the value of gas and gas liquids exports declined by 57% to $10 billion. Natural gas volumes fell by 22%

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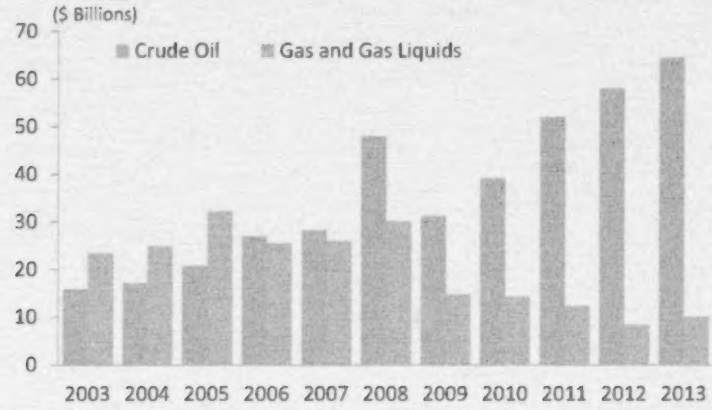
[1] Growth in export volumes was derived by 1) multiplying the 2003 export volumes for individual commodities by their 2013 price levels, 2) summing up the re-estimated values for 2003 for these commodities, and 3) dividing the sum of the 2013 values by the re-estimated 2003 value.

[2] The energy and mining sector is dominated by energy commodities, such as crude oil, gas and gas liquids, coal, sulphur and electricity, but also includes a few non-energy commodities such as peat.

[3] Gas liquids include propane, butanes and other liquefied petroleum gases.

during that period and gas liquids volumes by 34%, while gas prices were about 50% lower in 2013 than in 2003.

Chart 3
Alberta's Oil and Gas Exports between 2003 and 2013



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

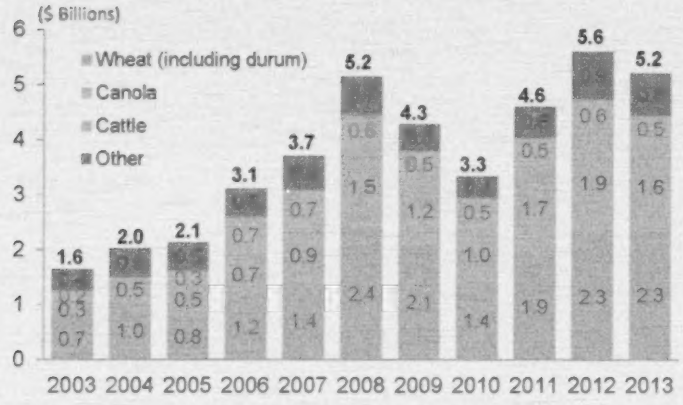
Other energy and mining exports include sulphur and coal. Sulphur exports totaled $220 million in 2013, 16% higher than the 2003 value of $190 million, but well below 2008's peak of $1.9 billion. The value of coal exports continued to rise, even during the recession, as a result of rising international bituminous coal prices, and reached a record level of $885 million in 2011, before declining to $573 million in 2013.

The main destination of Alberta energy and mining commodities is the US, which accounted for 99% of energy exports in 2013, as virtually all oil and gas is shipped to the US. Nevertheless, exports to other destinations totaled about $800 million in 2013, as exports of coal are destined primarily to non-US markets, such as China, Japan and South Korea. Exports of crude oil to China had risen sharply in recent years to $435 million in 2012, but fell sharply to $134 million in 2013.

Primary Agriculture

Over the past 10 years, exports of unprocessed agricultural products more than tripled to $5.2 billion, as a result of higher crop prices and a more than doubling of wheat volumes and tripling of canola volumes. Agricultural export values rose 69% between 2010 and 2012 to a record $5.6 billion as crop exports nearly doubled – again as a result of both higher prices and higher volumes. However, these exports fell by 7% in 2013 to $5.2 billion on lower canola volumes. Crops account for about 85% of primary agricultural exports and live animals for 15%. Wheat is Alberta's largest agricultural export commodity at $2.1 billion in 2013, followed by canola ($1.6 billion), live cattle ($482 million) and durum wheat ($242 million).

Chart 4
Alberta's Agricultural Exports between 2003 and 2013



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

Crop exports rose 244% between 2003 and 2013 to $4.6 billion. The value of crop exports is heavily influenced by local weather conditions (such as the unusually dry 2002 crop year which would have been reflected in 2003 export volumes) and global prices (influenced by rising demand from emerging markets and for bio-fuels). Exports of wheat (excluding durum wheat) more than quadrupled over that period to a record $2.1 billion and canola exports rose 392% to $1.6 billion – both as a result of higher prices and volumes. Other crops, such as peas, barley and oats, also had strong export growth.

The value of livestock exports was highly volatile over the past decade, influenced by the BSE disease and mandatory Country of Origin Labelling regulations in the US. Livestock exports more than doubled over the 10-year period to $713 million in 2013. Live cattle exports reached $481 million in 2013, more than double the 2003 value of $196 million (BSE vastly reduced 2003 exports), and the value of hogs fell by 16% because of a decline in the average weight per hog.

The largest market for Alberta's agricultural products is the US, which accounted for one-quarter of exports in 2013. Other large customers include Japan and China (17% each in 2013), Mexico (8%), and Indonesia (3%).

Manufacturing

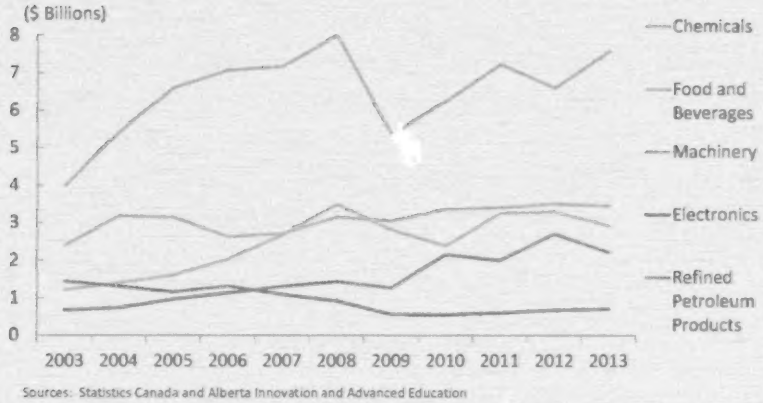
After falling sharply in 2009, manufacturing exports rebounded by 26% between 2009 and 2013 to $22.5 billion and exceeded the 2003 level by 50%.

The mix of manufacturing exports has changed over that period. Although the chemical sector has maintained its number one spot throughout the whole period and food, feed and beverages ranked second for most of the 2003 to 2013 years, other sectors have moved up and down in the rankings. In 2003, computers and electronics was still Alberta's third largest manufacturing export sector with $1.4 billion in exports, most of it telecommunication equipment. However, this sector

has fallen on hard times and exports have declined steadily. By 2013 the export value had fallen by 51%, compared to the 2003 value, and this sector was trailing seven other sectors in 2013.

At the same time, a number of other sectors saw strong growth. Between 2003 and 2013, machinery exports rose 139% to make machinery the third largest sector. Both that sector and fabricated metals, which rose 87%, grew strongly because of surging international demand for oil and gas field equipment. Alberta refineries exported $2.2 billion of petroleum products in 2013, a 230% increase from 2003 as both prices and volumes at least doubled over that period.

Chart 5
Alberta's Manufacturing Exports – Major Sectors



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

Chemicals

Starting in 2001, chemicals became Alberta's top manufacturing sector on an export basis and retained that position throughout the remainder of the period. Between 2005 and 2013 the chemicals sector accounted for roughly one-third of total manufacturing exports.

Exports of chemicals increased by 90% between 2003 and 2013 to $7.6 billion. It is estimated that just under one-quarter of the $3.6 billion increase in value between 2003 and 2013 was the result of higher volumes and that higher prices account for almost three-quarters of the increase.

The largest sub-sector is synthetic resins and fibres, such as polyethylene, that accounted for 45% of chemical exports, followed by basic chemicals (petro-chemicals), such as ethylene glycol, with a one-third share, and fertilizers, such as anhydrous ammonia, with a 19% share.

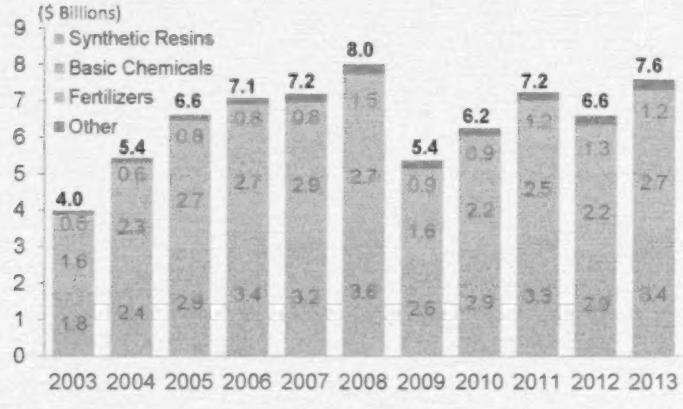
Exports of synthetic resins almost doubled over the 10-year period to $3.4 billion as both volumes and prices rose about 40%. Export volumes rose by one-half between 2003 and 2007, but have declined somewhat since then due to a shortage of ethane feedstock. The largest commodities in 2013 were polyethylene ($1.2 billion) and other ethylene polymers ($2.0 billion).

Exports of basic chemicals (such as styrene and ethylene glycol) rose 72% between 2003 and 2013 to $2.7 billion: prices increased by about 60% and volumes by 10%. The largest commodities in 2013 were ethylene glycol ($1.4 billion), acyclic hydrocarbons ($505 million) and styrene ($370 million).

Exports of fertilizers rose 141% over the 10-year period to $1.2 billion, as a result of higher prices. The largest commodities in 2013 were anhydrous ammonia ($773 million) and urea ($286 million).

The main destination of Alberta chemicals is the US, which accounted for 81% of exports in 2013. Other large customers include China (11%) and Mexico (3%).

Chart 6
Alberta's Chemical Exports between 2003 and 2013



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

Food and Beverages

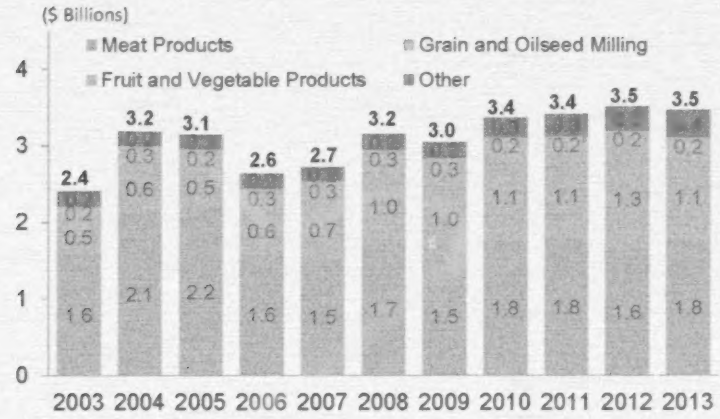
Exports of food and beverages rose 44% between 2003 and 2013, as both prices and volumes rose about 20% during that period. In 2013, exports declined marginally from the previous year to $3.5 billion.

The largest sub-sector is meat products, which accounted for $1.8 billion or 51% of food and beverage exports in 2013. Beef exports totaled $965 million in 2013, a 13% increase from the $855 million of 2012. However, export values and volumes of beef were much higher in 2003 than in 2013. Pork exports fell to a five-year low of $348 million in 2013, also due to lower volumes.

The big success story in this sector is the grain and oilseed milling sub-sector which exported $1.1 billion in 2013, a 139% increase from 2003, as prices and especially volumes rose strongly. Most of this growth occurred during the first half of that period, as export values have increased only slightly since 2008. Canola oil exports nearly quadrupled from $157 million in 2003 to $612 million in 2013. Canola oil-cake and meal reached $227 million in 2013 and malt $175 million.

The main destination of Alberta food and beverages is the US, which accounted for 49% of exports in 2013, down from a 65% share in 2003. The large decline in the US share can be explained by China's emergence as a major customer: in 2003 China accounted for just over 2% of food and beverage exports; by 2013 its share had grown to 18%. Other large customers include Japan (12%), Mexico (4%) and Hong Kong (4%).

Chart 7
Alberta's Food and Beverage Exports between 2003 and 2013



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

Machinery

Exports of machinery increased by 139% between 2003 and 2013 as this sector is closely linked to the oil and gas sector. Machinery exports reached $3.3 billion in 2012, falling just 6% short of the 2008 record. However, these exports fell 11.1% in 2013 to $2.9 billion on lower demand from the US.

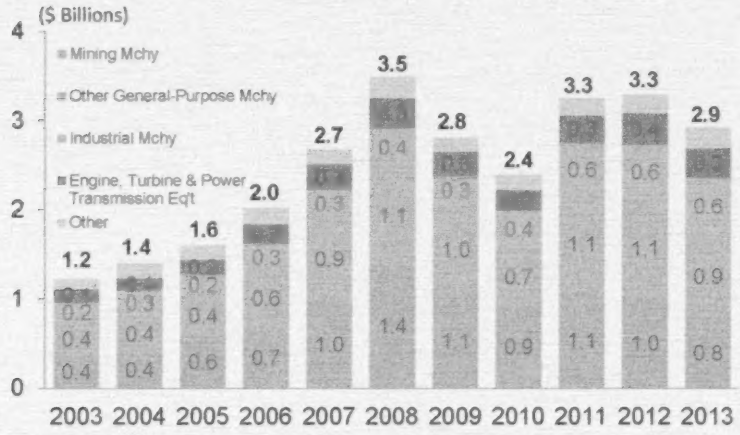
The largest sub-sector in 2013 was general-purpose machinery with $931 million in exports, a 154% increase from the 2003 value. Oil and gas field pumps and parts for pumps are the largest commodity group with $392 million in exports in 2013 (but down 33% from 2012), followed by lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery including parts (e.g. well servicing rigs) at $180 million in 2013, pulleys and tackles and parts therefore at $166 million, and air and gas compressors at $112 million.

The second largest sub-sector is agricultural, construction and mining machinery, which is dominated by oil and gas related machinery in Alberta. This sub-sector accounted for $787 million in exports in 2013, down from $1 billion in 2012, but much higher than the $366 million in 2003. The largest export commodity group is oil and gas field boring and sinking machinery (including parts) with a value of $591 million in 2013, up from $224 million in 2003. The next largest export commodity group is derricks and cranes including parts ($75 million).

Exports of industrial machinery totaled $641 million in 2013, up from $229 million in 2003. The largest commodity group is machines and mechanical appliances with individual functions, mainly oil and gas field wireline and down-hole equipment, with $513 million in exports in 2013. The industrial machinery category also includes machinery used by manufacturers, such as distilling and rectifying plant used in the chemicals sector, which totaled $100 million in 2013.

The main destination of Alberta machinery is the US, which accounted for 58% of exports in 2013. Other large customers include Russia and South Korea (4% each in 2013).

Chart 8
Alberta's Machinery Exports between 2003 and 2013



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

Petroleum and Coal Products

Exports of refinery products quadrupled between 2003 and 2012 to a record $2.7 billion, but declined by 18.1% in 2013 to $2.2 billion, mainly as a result of lower export volumes. Export volumes increased by about 60% between 2003 and 2013, and prices more than doubled. 2013's drop in the export value was caused by lower export volumes for diesel fuel, gasoline, aviation turbine fuel, heating oil, bunker fuel oils, propylene and petroleum coke.

The main destination of Alberta refinery products is the US, which accounted for 97% of exports in 2013, followed by Japan (2%). The US share was relatively stable over the 2003 – 2013 period, averaging 94% per year.

The largest export commodity group is petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, such as motor gasoline, diesel fuel and other fuel oils, with a value of $1.7 billion in 2013, up from $430 million in 2003. Other large export commodities include:

- Liquefied propylene, butylene and butadiene - $265 million in 2013

- Petroleum bitumen (not raw bitumen but the refined product primarily used for asphalt) - $220 million in 2013
- Petroleum coke - $61 million

Primary Metals

Exports of primary metals (such as nickel and steel pipes) rose 60% between 2003 and 2013 to $1.1 billion. These exports peaked at $2.3 billion in 2007, but then declined by more than one-half between 2007 and 2009. They fell to a nine-year low of $1.1 billion in 2013 because of plummeting orders from China.

The top two destinations of Alberta primary metals are the Netherlands and the US, each of which accounted for about 35% of exports in 2013. Other major markets include Japan (6%), Belgium (4%) and Taiwan (3%). Exports to the Netherlands quadrupled over the 2003 to 2013 period, and more than doubled to the US. Exports to China surged between 2003 and 2007, from $12 million in 2003 to $332 million in 2007, but have fallen steadily since then to $28 million in 2013 as both prices and volumes of nickel plunged.

The largest export commodity group is nickel products, with a value of $547 million in 2013, up from $420 million in 2003. During that time period, export volumes rose from about 31 million kilograms in 2003 to 34 million in 2013, and prices rose about 15%. However, nickel prices fell sharply between 2007 and 2013. Other large export commodities include:

- Cobalt - $120 million in 2013
- Line pipe for oil or gas pipelines - $105 million
- Bars and rods of steel - $84 million
- Iron/steel casing and tubing used in drilling for oil or gas - $48 million
- Waste and scrap of precious metals - $47 million

Fabricated Metals

Exports of fabricated metals almost doubled between 2003 and 2013 to $687 million. Exports of fabricated metals (primarily iron and steel products, such as taps, cocks and valves, for oil and gas fields) fell 12.2% in 2013 on lower demand from the US.

The main destination of Alberta fabricated metals is the US, which accounted for 61% of exports in 2013, down from a 75% share in 2003. Other markets include Iraq and China (3% each in 2013).

The largest export commodity group is taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances (including parts), with a value of $292 million in 2013, up from $131 million in 2003. Other large export commodities include:

- Miscellaneous articles of iron and steel (such as casing heads and supports for tubes or pipes) - $99 million
- Tube or pipe fittings, of iron or steel - $56 million
- Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, of iron or steel - $42 million
- Springs and leaves (for springs) - $33 million
- Structures and parts of structures, of iron or steel - $27 million

Paper Products and Wood Pulp

Exports of pulp and paper increased by 15.9% between 2003 and 2013 to $1.6 billion, the highest value since 2000. This relatively small 10-year increase is primarily the result of lower prices and volumes of newsprint in 2013 than in 2003. After falling by 18% in 2009 to a 12-year low because of the global recession, pulp and paper exports rose 24% between 2009 and 2013 on rising pulp prices.

The largest destination of Alberta pulp and paper is the US, which accounted for just over one-half of exports in 2013, followed by China (21%), Japan (10%) and South Korea (6%). Exports to the US increased by one-third over the 2003 – 2013 period and exports to China more than doubled; exports to Japan declined slightly and exports to South Korea fell by 43%.

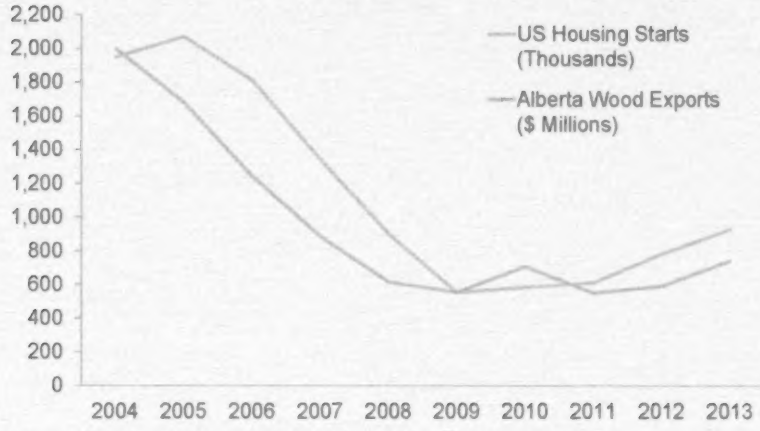
The largest export commodity group is wood pulp, with a value of $1.5 billion in 2013, up from $1.2 billion in 2003. During that time period, export volumes rose from about 2 million air dried tonnes in 2003 to almost 2.2 million tonnes in 2013, and prices increased by about 5%. Other large export commodities include:

- Newsprint - $102 million in 2013
- Paper and paperboard - $22 million
- Sacks and bags - $22 million

Wood Products

After reaching an all-time high of $2.0 billion in 2004, exports of wood products (such as lumber and oriented strand board) declined by 72% between 2004 and 2009 to a 15-year low of $556 million, because of a similar decline in US housing starts over the same period. Although exports reached a six-year high of $743 million in 2013 on an improving US housing market, they still declined by 47% between 2003 and 2013.

Chart 9
Alberta's Wood Product Exports and US Housing Starts



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education

The main destination of Alberta wood products is the US, which accounted for 89% of exports in 2013, followed by Japan (9%).

The largest sub-sector is sawmills and wood preservation, with a value of $517 million in 2013, up 29% from 2012, but 15% below the 2003 value of $606 million. Its exports peaked at $770 million in 2004. Lumber volumes fell by 37% between 2004 and 2009 and lumber prices by 38%. Although export volumes have remained relatively weak since 2009, rising 7% between 2009 and 2013, export prices have risen by about 55% during that period.

Exports of the veneer, plywood and engineered wood products sub-sector have been even more volatile, rising from $687 million in 2003 to $1.1 billion in 2004 and then tumbling to $145 million in 2008 and $111 million in 2012. In 2013, the sub-sector's exports grew strongly by 59% to $175 million. Volumes of oriented strand board declined by three-quarters between 2003 and 2013, but prices have risen strongly since the "great recession".

The sector's largest export commodities in 2013 include:

- Lumber - $494 million
- Oriented strand board - $123 million
- Fibreboard - $34 million
- Prefabricated buildings - $30 million

Computer and Electronic Products

Prior to 2006, communications equipment dominated Alberta's computer and electronics exports mainly because of the presence of NorTel in the province. However, this sector's exports have declined sharply, both because of the tech bust of 2000 and NorTel's pulling out of the province. Exports of electronics peaked in 2000 at $4.5 billion, making it manufacturing's largest sector on an

export basis in that year. Exports declined steadily since 2000 to reach a low of $551 million in 2010. During the past three years this sector has seen a small rebound in its exports to $707 million in 2013.

The main destination of Alberta's electronics is the US, which accounted for 51% of exports in 2013, down from a 70% share in 2003. Other markets include China (7%), the United Kingdom (3%), Australia, United Arab Emirates, France and Russia (2% each).

Back in 2003, 74% of this sector's $1.4 billion exports were of telecommunication equipment, such as transmission equipment ($500 million). These exports now total about $115 million.

The largest export commodities in 2013 include:

- Surveying, meteorological or geophysical instruments - $133 million
- Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis (e.g. gas or smoke analysis apparatus) - $106 million
- Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases - $91 million
- Radar apparatus and radio navigational aid apparatus - $90 million

Transportation Equipment

Exports of transportation equipment (primarily aerospace equipment) increased by 69% between 2003 and 2013 to $689 million. This is the result of a very large increase in exports of turbo propellers and jets, from $99 million in 2003 to $400 million in 2013.

The main destination of Alberta transportation equipment is the US, which accounted for 66% of exports in 2013. Other markets include China (6%), Switzerland (4%) and Germany (3%).

The largest export commodity group is turbo propellers and jets, followed by:

- Special purpose motor vehicles (for the oil and gas sector) - $86 million
- Motor vehicle parts - $61 million

Other Manufacturing

Some of the largest export commodities not included in the above categories are:

- Plastic tubes, fittings and pipes and hoses - $126 million in 2013
- Metal furniture - $61 million
- Boards, panels and other bases for electric control or the distribution of electricity - $58 million
- Plastic plates, sheets, film, foil and strip - $58 million

Summary

Although much of Alberta's success in shipping its goods to international markets is tied to rising prices and volumes of crude oil, especially from the oil sands, many other sectors also saw strong export gains during the past decade. The value of Alberta's goods exports rose 82% between 2003 and 2013, much of it as a result of an 89% rise in crude oil and natural gas and gas liquids exports due to higher oil prices and volumes. Primary agricultural exports more than tripled in value between 2003 and 2013 and manufacturing exports rose 50% on strong growth in the chemical, machinery, refined petroleum products and fabricated metals sub-sectors.

When we strip out the impact of rising or falling export prices over the 10-year period, Alberta's export volumes have increased by an estimated 44% during that period, mainly as a result of a 47% volume increase for oil, gas and gas liquids.

Alberta International Exports by Industry

EXPORTS By Industry ($Millions)	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	%Change 2003-2013	%Change 2012-2013
Primary Agriculture	1,642.2	5,152.6	4,286.6	3,328.3	4,595.6	5,620.5	5,213.3	217.5%	-7.2%
Crops	1,334.2	4,479.2	3,703.2	2,685.6	4,017.4	4,907.7	4,585.1	243.7%	-6.6%
Livestock	308.0	673.4	583.3	642.7	578.2	712.9	628.2	103.9%	-11.9%
Primary Forestry	6.9	4.3	3.6	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.7	-60.7%	6.3%
Mining & Energy	39,718.8	80,724.1	46,907.7	54,724.2	65,901.6	67,258.8	75,268.0	89.5%	11.9%
Crude Oil	15,945.0	47,873.4	31,171.1	39,201.6	51,990.0	57,959.0	64,440.8	304.1%	11.2%
Natural Gas & Natural Gas	23,468.2	30,168.0	14,798.8	14,280.2	12,332.3	8,300.7	9,977.3	-57.5%	20.2%
Coal	77.7	660.2	585.2	729.5	886.4	661.8	573.5	637.8%	-13.3%
Sulphur	189.9	1,896.6	287.2	452.0	638.2	273.0	220.0	15.9%	-19.4%
Other Mining & Energy	38.0	125.9	65.4	60.8	54.7	64.4	56.4	48.4%	-12.3%
Manufacturing	14,983.6	23,431.1	17,887.5	20,086.1	22,019.2	22,261.9	22,530.9	50.4%	1.2%
Chemicals	3,984.1	8,004.2	5,362.0	6,245.2	7,233.5	6,601.1	7,587.3	90.4%	14.9%
Food, Feed, & Beverage	2,405.6	3,155.4	3,046.4	3,361.3	3,412.6	3,513.3	3,461.4	43.9%	-1.5%
Machinery	1,223.3	3,497.2	2,813.9	2,397.5	3,252.6	3,292.8	2,925.9	139.2%	-11.1%
Petroleum & Coal Products	671.0	1,434.6	1,271.3	2,151.9	2,000.9	2,709.1	2,220.0	230.8%	-18.1%
Paper Products & Wood Pulp	1,380.7	1,579.9	1,289.1	1,563.3	1,476.9	1,549.0	1,600.6	15.9%	3.3%
Primary Metal Products	669.3	1,824.0	1,091.3	1,373.3	1,473.3	1,208.0	1,073.1	60.3%	-11.2%
Wood Products	1,404.9	615.0	555.6	707.3	551.3	590.5	743.2	-47.1%	25.9%
Electronic Products	1,439.4	915.2	556.2	550.9	603.4	674.9	707.0	-50.9%	4.8%
Transportation Equipment	406.4	544.0	503.2	473.4	553.4	568.4	688.5	69.4%	21.1%
Fabricated Metal Products	367.6	790.6	633.6	575.6	683.7	782.3	686.5	86.8%	-12.2%
Plastics & Rubber Products	235.1	274.0	183.8	189.8	245.0	282.3	312.9	33.1%	10.8%
Electrical Equipment	208.8	295.7	217.1	216.7	251.2	218.6	248.7	19.1%	13.8%
Non-Metal Mineral Products	159.8	103.1	100.9	82.7	93.5	81.7	82.6	-48.3%	1.2%
Furniture & Related Products	274.2	185.1	116.6	97.6	82.2	88.4	82.6	-69.9%	-6.6%
Other Manufacturing	153.2	213.0	146.6	99.7	105.7	101.6	110.5	-27.9%	8.8%
Other Exports	761.3	936.1	760.9	601.6	697.1	729.1	715.4	-6.0%	-1.9%
Total Goods Exports	57,112.9	110,248.2	69,846.3	78,743.2	93,216.8	95,872.8	103,730.5	81.6%	8.2%

Source: Statistics Canada. Industry aggregations by Alberta Innovation and Advanced Education